

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A stereoscopic image display method for  
permitting an observer to stereoscopically observe  
image information displayed on an image display element  
5 by dividing each of parallax images corresponding to a  
plurality of different view points, into predetermined  
stripe images, synthesizing a synthetic parallax image  
from the stripe images, guiding display light from  
stripe images corresponding to one view point in the  
10 synthetic parallax image on the image display element  
displaying the synthetic parallax image, to a mask  
member having a mask pattern with predetermined  
openings and shields by a second optical system placed  
in front of the image display element, and converging  
15 display light passing through the openings of the mask  
member to a position corresponding to the view point on  
an observation surface a predetermined distance apart,  
by a first optical system.

20 2. The stereoscopic image display method  
according to Claim 1, wherein among image display light  
from pixels forming each stripe image, display light  
reaching a position of an observer's view point  
corresponding to the stripe image is condensed to the  
25 mask member by the second optical system so as to pass  
through the openings of the mask member and the other  
light is intercepted by the shields.

3. The stereoscopic image display method  
according to Claim 1, wherein said second optical  
system forms images of pixels of said image display  
element on said mask member in the vertical direction  
5 and a position of a focal point thereof is  
approximately coincident with a position of the mask  
member in the horizontal direction.

4. The stereoscopic image display method  
10 according to Claim 1, wherein N view points (N is an  
integer not less than 2) are arranged at equal  
intervals on the observation surface the predetermined  
distance apart.

15 5. The stereoscopic image display method  
according to Claim 4, wherein said first optical system  
and second optical system have predetermined periodic  
structure in the horizontal direction and the second  
optical system or/and the image display element are  
20 placed on intersecting planes of many straight lines  
connecting two adjacent view points out of the N view  
points arranged at the equal intervals in the  
horizontal direction and a horizontal center of each  
elementary optical element forming the second optical  
25 system.

6. The stereoscopic image display method

according to Claim 1, wherein said second optical system has predetermined periodic structure in each of the horizontal and vertical directions and an elementary optical element forming one period in the horizontal and vertical directions has optical action in the horizontal direction and optical action in the vertical direction different from each other.

7. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein intersecting points of many straight lines connecting two adjacent view points out of the N view points arranged at the equal intervals and a horizontal center of each elementary optical element forming said second optical system agree with horizontal centers of the respective elementary optical elements forming the second optical system or/and agree with horizontal centers of pixels forming the image display element.

8. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein the following relations are met:

$$Nd*HL1/E = Lhd/(Lhd + Lh0) \quad (h1)$$

$$Hd/HL1 = (Lh0 + Lhd)/Lh0 \quad (h2)$$

$$NL2*HL1/E = LhL2/(LhL2 + Lh0) \quad (h3)$$

$$HL2/HL1 = (Lh0 + LhL2)/Lh0 \quad (h4)$$

$$H1/E = Lh1/(Lh1 + Lh0) \quad (h5)$$

$$H1/HL1 = (Lh0 + Lh1)/Lh0 \quad (h6)$$

$$H1*Lh1a/Lh1 = HL1*Lh1b/Lh1 \quad (h7)$$

$$Lh1a + Lh1b = Lh1 \quad (h8)$$

$$Hm/H1 = Lh1a/Lh1 \quad (h9)$$

5           where N view points (N is an integer not less than  
2) are arranged at equal intervals E on the observation  
surface the predetermined distance apart, HL1 is a  
horizontal period of elementary optical elements  
forming said first optical system, Hm a horizontal  
10 width of the openings of said mask member, HL2 a  
horizontal period of elementary optical elements  
forming said second optical system, Hd a horizontal  
pixel pitch of the image display element, LhL2 and Lhd  
an optical reduced distance between the first optical  
15 system and the second optical system and an optical  
reduced distance between the first optical system and  
the image display element, respectively, Lh0 an optical  
reduced distance from the observation surface to the  
first optical system, Lh1 an optical reduced distance  
20 from the first intersecting plane, when counted from  
the first optical system toward the image display  
element, out of intersecting planes of line groups  
connecting two adjacent view points out of the N view  
points and each pixel of the image display element, to  
25 the first optical system, Lh1a and Lh1b an optical  
reduced distance from the first optical system to the  
mask member and an optical reduced distance from the

mask member to the first intersecting plane from the first optical system out of the intersecting planes, and Nd and NL2 integers not less than 2 ( $N_d > NL_2$ ).

5           9. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein relations of Eq. (V1N) to Eq. (V3N) or relations of Eq. (V1N) to Eq. (V4N) below are met:

$$V_d:V_m = LV_1:LV_2 \quad (V1N)$$

10            $2 \cdot N \cdot V_d:V_L = LV_1+LV_2 : LV_2 \quad (V2N)$

$$1/LV_1 + 1/LV_2 = 1/f_V \quad (V3N)$$

$$N \cdot V_d:V_L = LV_0+LV_1+LV_2 : LV_0+LV_2 \quad (V4N)$$

where  $V_d$  is a vertical pixel pitch of said image display element,  $V_m$  a vertical width of the openings or the shields of the mask pattern of said mask member, 15  $LV_1$  an optical reduced distance from the image display element to a surface of the second optical system having optical action in the vertical direction,  $LV_2$  an optical reduced distance from the surface of the second optical system having the optical action in the 20 vertical direction to the mask pattern,  $f_V$  a vertical focal length of individual elementary optical elements forming the second optical system,  $LV_0$  an optical reduced distance between the mask pattern and the 25 observation surface, and  $N$  the number of view points ( $N$  is an integer not less than 3).

10. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein relations of Eq. (V1) to Eq. (V3) or relations of Eq. (V1) to Eq. (V4) below are met:

5  $V_d:V_m = LV_1:LV_2 \quad (V1)$

$$2 \cdot V_d:V_L = LV_1+LV_2 : LV_2 \quad (V2)$$

$$1/LV_1 + 1/LV_2 = 1/f_V \quad (V3)$$

$$V_d:V_L = LV_0+LV_1+LV_2 : LV_0+LV_2 \quad (V4)$$

where said number of view points is 2,  $V_d$  is a  
10 vertical pixel pitch of said image display element,  $V_m$   
a vertical width of the openings or the shields of the  
mask pattern of said mask member,  $LV_1$  an optical  
reduced distance from said image display element to a  
surface of said second optical system having optical  
15 action in the vertical direction,  $LV_2$  an optical  
reduced distance from the surface of the second optical  
system having the optical action in the vertical  
direction to the mask pattern,  $f_V$  a vertical focal  
length of individual elementary optical elements  
20 forming the second optical system, and  $LV_0$  an optical  
reduced distance between the mask pattern and the  
observation surface.

11. The stereoscopic image display method  
25 according to Claim 1, wherein said first and second  
optical systems comprise microlens arrays.

12. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein said first and second optical systems comprise lenticular lenses.

5           13. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein said second optical system is comprised of a lenticular lens in which cylindrical lenses being long in the vertical direction and having an optical power only in the horizontal  
10           direction are arranged at predetermined intervals in the horizontal direction and a lenticular lens in which cylindrical lenses being long in the horizontal direction and having an optical power only in the vertical direction are arranged at predetermined  
15           intervals in the vertical direction.

          14. The stereoscopic image display method according to Claim 1, wherein said second optical system is a microlens array in which toroidal lenses  
20           having a focal length in the vertical direction and a focal length in the horizontal direction different from each other are arranged in a predetermined period in the horizontal direction and in a predetermined period in the vertical direction.

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          15. A stereoscopic image display method with an image display element and a mask member having a mask

pattern with predetermined openings and shields,  
wherein directing of image display light from said  
image display element is effected by a first optical  
system and a second optical system placed before and  
5 after said mask pattern.

16. A stereoscopic image apparatus using the  
stereoscopic image display method as set forth in  
either one of Claims 1 to 15.